

THE TEST OF MERIT

Barre People Are Given Convincing Proof.

No better test of any article can be made than the test of time, and this is particularly true of a kidney medicine. Doan's Kidney Pills have stood this test and stood it well. What better proof of the merits of this remedy could you demand, than the statement of a Barre resident who has been cured and has stayed cured?

Read the following:

Mrs. Annie Gibb, 31 Brooklyn street, Barre, Vt., says: "I am just as strong in my prime as I was when I took Doan's Kidney Pills to-day as when I publicly recommended them several years ago. They cured me at that time and I am glad to say there has been no return of my old trouble. For over a year I had more or less backache, it being the result of disordered kidneys. If I brought any strain on my muscles or my back, sharp pains seized me, and I also suffered at times from headaches and dizzy spells. When I overworked or caught cold, my suffering was always more intense. I read a great deal about Doan's Kidney Pills and decided to try them, procured a box at E. A. Brown's drug store. Before I had finished the contents, the pains in my back were relieved and I felt better in every way. I have the best reason for speaking in favor of Doan's Kidney Pills and I am perfectly willing to recommend them in this way."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

TRAVELERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.

Central Vermont Railway.

Trains leave Barre for White River Junction and Boston, and way stations, also Windsor and Bellows Falls, New York at 7:30 and 11:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. Also leave Barre for White River Junction, Bellows Falls, Springfield and New York at 4:45 p. m.

Trains leave Barre for Burlington, St. Albans, Montreal and way stations at 7:30 a. m., 1:45 p. m. and 11:30 p. m.

Montpelier & Wells River Railroad.

Trains leave Barre for Wells River, connecting at that point with trains going both north and south, at 7:00 a. m., 1:25 and 2:45 p. m. The 2:25 train connects with train for Boston, and north for Littleton, Littleton, Fayans and Lancaster, also with Montreal express, and the 7:00 and 2:45 trains with St. Johnsbury trains.

Trains leave Barre for Montpelier at 7:05, 10:30 a. m., 12:25, 2:45, 4:15 and 8:40 p. m.

Electric Street Railway.

Cars leave Barre for Montpelier at 15 minutes of and 45 minutes past the hour. Leave Montpelier for Barre on the hour and half hour until 10 p. m.

Notice.

The Smith company, successors to A. A. Smith & Brother, which recently sold out to the Staples-Allyn company, gives notice that all bills against the said Smith company or A. A. Smith & Brother immediately must be presented or left at their office in the Averill block, and all bills due the said Smith company or A. A. Smith & Brother must be paid before August 1, 1910.

The Smith Company,
A. A. Smith & Brother.

These Pies of Boyhood.

How delicious were the pies of boyhood. No pies now ever taste so good. What's changed? The pies? No. It's you. You've lost the strong, healthy stomach, the vigorous liver, the active kidneys, the regular bowels of boyhood. Your digestion is poor and you blame the food. What's needed? A complete toning up by Electric Bitters of all organs of digestion—stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels. Try them. They'll restore your boyhood appetite and appreciation of food and fairly saturate your body with new health, strength and vigor. 50c at the Red Cross Pharmacy.

BEST HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

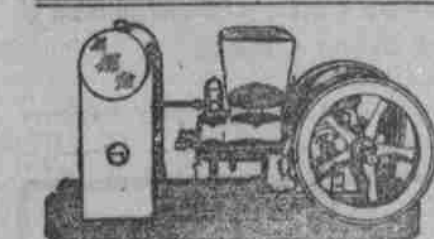
MRS. WINDOL'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for the CHILDREN WHILE TEething, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOOTHES THE GUMS, ALLAYS THE PAIN, AND IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Windol's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Reliable Shoe Store

is now open in
New Lane Block, Corner Main and
Seminary Streets

Step in and see the big line of new stylish Shoes and Oxfords for baby to grandpa. Buy your Footwear here. I will please you in quality and price. Fetch in your repair work. I'll do it thoroughly by hand, use the best stock and get it done promptly for you. Shoe store open until 8:30 p. m. Repair shop in rear (entrance on Seminary street) open until 8 p. m.—except Monday and Saturday nights.

JOHN BERINATO, Prop.



Wanted, in every town in Vermont a good agent to take orders for specialties. The work is suitable for ladies, as well as men.

C. H. TAFT, State Manager,
Randolph Center, Vt.

Your Vacation

will be pleasanter if you know your Coal Bin is filled and ready for Winter.

Give us the order and we will see that the work is done in satisfactory manner.

Morse & Jackson

205 No. Main St.
Office Tel. 237—Yard Tel. 13-M.

MARSHFIELD.

Funeral of Miss Lucile Dwinell Was Attended by Many Friends.

The funeral of the late Miss Lucile Dwinell, which was held in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Dwinell, June 24, was one of the largest attended in this town. Lucile, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dwinell, was born September 27, 1887, in the same house where her mother and grandmother Austin both first saw the light of day, and where her parents have lived since their marriage. Miss Dwinell was largely known in this town, as well as in North Montpelier and vicinity, and the many mourners who gathered at the home bore witness of their affection for the departed. At the time of her attack of appendicitis, Miss Dwinell was working in the factory at North Montpelier. Her physician deemed it necessary that hospital treatment be adopted immediately, and she forthwith went to the More Fletcher hospital at Burlington, accompanied by her father. After the first operation, Miss Dwinell gained sufficient strength to be about her room, but the second operation left her in a very weak condition, with but little hope of her recovery. After ten weeks in the hospital, under the best of care and skill, but with intense suffering, the angel of death broke the family circle and forced the bereaved family to bear the lifeless body of their beloved daughter to the home. Lucile was hopeful and cheerful through it all, realizing all that was going on about her, up to fourteen hours before her death. Fifteen years ago, Lucile had a severe attack of appendicitis, being ill for several weeks. At the funeral, Rev. J. Edwards Wright of Montpelier spoke very touchingly upon life and death of all as preparation for similar scenes. Earl Whitcomb was funeral director, assisted by Mrs. Whitcomb. The bearers were S. E. Dwinell, H. O. Dwinell, Fred Dwinell and Francis Byron. Burial was in the Dwinell cemetery. A touching incident at the funeral occurred when the school children in that district stood at attention while the procession passed by, after having tenderly assisted the sexton in lining the grave with evergreen and flowers. The floral offerings were many and very beautiful; among them were: Twenty-two pink carnations, father and mother; 22 white carnations, granddaughters; 22 pink and two roses, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Dwinell; pillow, brothers and sisters; fleur de lis, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Means; peonies, Mrs. Emily D. Means; sweet peas, Walter Byron and Dorothy Dwinell; wreath, Walter Little and L. Chandler; peonies, Miss Mabel Wood; white carnations, Charlie Means; lilies and peonies, Miss Emerson Benton; lilies, Mrs. Frank Page; bleeding heart, Mrs. Emily Dwinell; carnations, Mrs. Walter Little; pink tea roses, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Little; carnations, Pliny Cutler; sweet peas, Edith Little; pansies and lilies, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Whitcomb; carnations, Harvey Warren; red and white carnations, Mrs. Grace Burnham; white roses and ferns, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Whitcomb; crimson and white carnations, Sons of Veterans; white carnations, the auxiliary; peonies, Mrs. E. W. Pitkin; white pansies, Mrs. Elmer Burnham; pansies, Mrs. Ira Robinson; carnations, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Little and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lewis; pink carnations, Mrs. Epile Pray and son; white carnations, Frank Townsend and family; white carnations, Frank Nuttings; pansies, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grey; yellow carnations, Mrs. Lynn Grey; carnations, Mrs. May Johnson and Miss Hattie; carnations, the weavers in the factory at North Montpelier; carnations, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Wheeler and sisters; forget-me-nots, Mrs. H. C. Holt, and many others unlabeled.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to the kind friends and neighbors for their sympathy and assistance during the illness and death of our daughter and sister and for the many beautiful flowers; also for the loving hands which made beautiful the last resting place of our loved one.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Dwinell,
Mr. and Mrs. Frances Byron,
Fred O. Dwinell,
Doris Dwinell,
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Austin.

NORTHFIELD.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Orser were called to Newbury Friday by the death of the former's sister.

The Vermont Hosiery and Machinery company closed Saturday noon for a vacation of three weeks.

A release in pension has been allowed Charles F. Bond of Northfield Falls, at the rate of \$15 a month from June 15, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex England spent the Fourth in Montpelier with Mrs. England's brother, C. N. McIntosh, who is critically ill and failing.

The Northfield Savings bank has passed the million mark for the first time in its history, according to the report at the close of business June 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Elroy Chase of Worcester, Mass., have been visiting Mr. Chase's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chase. He brought his father a new Hummobile, 20 horse power, in exchange for his Maxwell.

Summer Hair Dressing

Ask Red Cross Pharmacy for Parisian Sage, If You Want the Best.

Almost everybody in Barre knows that there is no preparation for the hair that can compare with Parisian Sage. It cures dandruff, stops falling hair and itching scalp in two weeks, or money back.

It puts radiance and lustre into that dull, lifeless hair that many women possess, and does it in a few days.

It makes hair grow; prevents hair from turning gray and is without doubt the most refreshing and invigorating hair tonic in the world.

It is daintily perfumed and is not in the least sticky or greasy.

In summer, people of refinement use it regularly, because it keeps the scalp cool and free from odor of perspiration.

On March 23, 1910, Lulu D. Fix of Raphine, Va., wrote: "Parisian Sage is a wonderful hair restorer; it stopped my hair from falling out and stopped my scalp from itching; also cured the dandruff. I only used one bottle, but I like it so much I am going to use more."

Parisian Sage is sold by druggists everywhere and by the Red Cross Pharmacy for 50 cents a large bottle. Mail orders filled, charges prepaid, by American makers, Giroux Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



Just a Reminder
that for pimples, blackheads
and other blemishes of the
complexion
**Glenn's
Sulphur Soap**
is the best remedy. It clears
the complexion and cures
skin diseases. All druggists.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

RANDOLPH.

Mrs. John Prince from Pittsfield is here visiting friends.

Mrs. Z. A. Hills returned Wednesday from a visit upon her brother at Ludlow.

Misses Ida and Mary Flint from Boston are here with relatives for a two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. E. A. Shaw of Northfield has been visiting her sister, Mrs. H. W. Holden, this week.

Miss Lulu Rice came from the Waterbury hospital Wednesday for a day's visit with her parents.

J. R. Wells, who has been in Corinth and Bradford for a few days on road business, returned Wednesday.

A party of about 25 visited C. D. Sanborn Wednesday afternoon, to assist him in celebrating his 70th birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Northrop of Barre arrived here Wednesday and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Durkee.

L. A. Jerd was able to ride down town Monday for the first time for two months, and Mr. Church, who is in his employ, was able to come up town the same day.

Mrs. Lewis Davidson and little daughter of Woodsville, N. H., arrived here Wednesday and went at once to the home of her aunt, Mrs. Charles Spear, for a visit of a few days.

Elvin Robinson from Elmore came Wednesday night to attend the funeral of his sister, Lucy Robinson, and Herbert Spencer of Barre was also here and was present at the services.

Mrs. Mary Saxton of Holyoke, Mass., is passing the summer at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Beede, during the absence of her daughter, Miss M. L. Saxton, on a European trip. She sailed Saturday.

Mrs. Emily Hastings has received news from her daughter, Mrs. P. F. McLaughlin, of the serious accident which her husband, Mr. McLaughlin, received about ten days ago while trimming trees near the house which they had rented for the summer near Claremont, Ont. The ladder on which he was standing slipped and he fell, breaking his left arm twice and the left leg once. He was at once taken to Ottawa, where he has been in a hospital since the accident, but with the hope to move him this week to Claremont, where they are at present.

The funeral of the late Lucy Robinson, whose death occurred Monday night at the sanatorium, was held from the Baptist church to-day at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and interment was made in the Braintrust cemetery. Rev. J. Wallace Chisholm was the officiating clergyman. Mrs. Robinson having been a member of the Baptist church since she was 15 years of age. Lucy J. Robinson was born in Randolph Center, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robinson, and had reached the age of 55 years, 9 months and 12 days. Deceased is survived by four brothers, Elvin Robinson of Elmore, Will Robinson of Lebanon, N. H., and Royal and Dana Robinson, who both live at the Center. Two sisters, Mrs. Carrie Comstock and Mrs. Seth King of this place, also survive her.

MONTPELIER.

A band concert will be given to-morrow evening, at eight o'clock.

Fred Edwards, clerk at the Montpelier house, returned yesterday from Bradford, where he was called by the death of his father.

It is expected that the plastering of the auditorium of the new city hall will be completed this week, also the slating of the tower.

Frank Coburn was in city court yesterday afternoon and found guilty of a first offense of intoxication. In lieu of the necessary cash he will stay in jail for 30 days.

A coffer dam is being constructed in order to repair a break in the water system in the Woodstock river above the Granite street bridge. The water in the river is so high that the mill pond cannot be lowered.

Thomas Lackey, bell boy at the Waterbury inn, has returned to his work after a few days' stay at his home here. He fell from a first story window sill at the inn, a distance of six feet, and has been here to recover.

Three deeds were filed at the office of the city clerk yesterday, as follows: Martin Spelley conveys to John Ryan a lot of land on Riverview, near the Phelps estate for \$2,000. Ellen and John Ryan convey 12 acres of land and a house on North Main street to Martin Spelley for \$800. John and Emily Willard convey land and premises on Hubbard street to Adolphus Barney for \$175.

Since the discontinuance of the round-trip tickets on the Central Vermont railway, ticket agents are having many explanations to give each day to travelers who have not learned of the change. There is practically no difference in the price of mileage, though in some instances the distance from one place to another has suddenly and mysteriously increased.

The mileage from Montpelier to St. Albans is two miles further than formerly. The stations south of here remain the same as before the change. It is understood that a new survey of the road showed inaccuracies in former measurements, hence the increase. The rates in one-way tickets have been increased in nearly every instance, the fare to Middlesex, Northfield, Roxbury, Randolph, Bethel, South Royalton and White River Junction being raised five cents in each case, although the fare to Boston and Montreal remains the same. While some are inclined to criticize the change, it is realized that even with the increase the rates on the Central Vermont are less than on any other road of its length in New England.

ALMOST SLAVERY
IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Pictured to Department of Commerce and Labor by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—Conditions akin to slavery in the Hawaiian islands are pictured in a memorial asking for an investigation submitted by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to the department of commerce and labor.

Sugar planters acting through the Hawaiian government, Gompers charges, have been luring peasants from Harbin, in the interior of Siberia, to the islands. Russian and Hawaiian agents are engaged in the work. They recruit peasants, Gompers says, by attractive pamphlets and in these and by other means promising the peasants wages of \$45 a month, free houses, fuel, electric light, furniture, an acre of land each for gardens, evening schools, free hospitals, half pay during sickness, free railroad fare and free school for children.

A delegation of 500 deluded Siberians went to the islands last October, and the total number that yielded to the lure of the sugar planters is over 1,000. Their experience is thus set forth by Gompers:

"Instead of all the comforts above described, the people found wooden shanties, without roofs, the floors made of rough boards, set apart with wide crevices. The furniture consisted of a few benches, a table and a few beds; instead of the promised electric lights, kerosene lamps were to be used, the oil to be supplied by the men themselves; the fuel consists of the roots of the sugar cane, which the men were to carry from three to seven miles. Coal is a great luxury, which is but seldom obtainable.

"Instead of the free transportation to and from work, the men had to walk to the place of work at a distance of five miles, and the time consumed was not included in the working day; lateness by five to ten minutes was punished by a deduction of a quarter of a day's pay; the wages are \$22.00 a month for men and \$13.00 for women.

"The men are compelled to buy all their provisions in the plantation store at such exorbitant prices that they exceed the earnings due, and they become the debtors of the planters.

"In short, the conditions are such as would establish a condition of peonage.

"After three months of suffering and quiet submission, having spent not only their scant earnings, but the money they brought with them, realized from the sale of their real property and other belongings at home, the men revolted; they left the plantations and went to Honolulu with a view of informing the American government, through its regularly constituted authorities.

"The people looked for work elsewhere, but could find none.

"The governor of the territory was informed by a delegation sent by the men, of the unbearable conditions, but the only answer that they received from the governor was that they were to return to the plantation, and a promise to improve the conditions of their life was made.

"The people returned to work, but found no fulfillment of any of the promises made, and the people began to appeal for assistance from the outside world.

"The people rose in protest and they were driven from the plantations. Some have found employment working on Japanese vessels.

"Hundreds of others were left breadless and homeless, all of them having been driven from their shanties, their belongings having been thrown out into the open fields.

"They have sent two delegates to go to Washington; on their way, these delegates stopped at the imperial Russian consulate at San Francisco, and there they were assured by the consul that there was no necessity for them to go to Honolulu, the consul having referred them to a Russian representative, one Kerberg, who, he assured them, would take care of their grievances and remedy all wrongs.

"The men returned, but nothing was done for the people, and the owners of the plantations evidently took another course to drive the people into submission. It started with the arrest of their three leaders, A. Vasilief, Bilof and Surupoff, who, charged with vagrancy, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment; then came 10 more arrests for alleged vagrancy, and six of them were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

"At the time Vasilief was arrested, the people arose in indignation, demanding an explanation for the arrest of their leader, but they were brutally attacked by the police, brutally wounding many of the men, as well as the women and children. Rumors have been spread through the press dominated by the planters, with a view of overawing the peasants and forcing them into submission, that the police commissioner of Honolulu had ordered the police to shoot to kill."

WHAT BACKACHE MEANS

Generally backache means that the kidneys are diseased. If they are, do not waste a moment, but begin at once a treatment with Kidneys, the greatest of kidney and backache remedies. Delay may mean a fatal ending, so do not delay. Druggists and dealers sell Kidneys at 50c a box, and guarantee satisfactory results.

Farm and Garden

LIME-SULPHUR SPRAY.

Found by Government Expert Better For Apples Than Bordeaux Mixture.

In a government circular by William Scott, pathologist in charge of orchard spraying experiments and demonstrations and fruit disease investigations. It is declared that in recent years Bordeaux mixture has come into ill favor among the apple growers on account of its injurious effect upon the fruit and foliage of certain varieties, and there is a growing demand for a reliable fungicide which can be used for the control of apple diseases without producing such injury. Bordeaux mixture is undoubtedly the best all around fungicide known, and it is unfortunate that the apple growers have to consider the possibility of giving it up, but the rusting of the foliage caused by it is so objectionable that it seems highly desirable if not necessary to adopt a less injurious fungicide even at the risk of a partial sacrifice of efficiency in the control of diseases.

During the past three years Mr. Scott has been working on the problem of securing a satisfactory substitute for Bordeaux mixture and not without some success. The self-bolled lime-sulphur wash which was developed primarily for spraying peach trees has been found to be an excellent spray for the control of mild cases of apple diseases and to be entirely harmless to fruit and foliage. The concentrated lime-sulphur solutions, both commercial and home prepared, when diluted to contain about four pounds of sulphur to fifty gallons of water have proved to be about as effective in the control of apple scab and leaf spot as Bordeaux mixture and to be much less injurious.

Experiments conducted by the bureau of plant industry during 1909 give further evidence of the value of the lime-sulphur sprays as fungicides for

the same strength of solution may be sprayed on the standing vegetation, which after it is dry may be cut and taken directly to the infested field. In the absence of other vegetation on the field the worms will gather in the scattered pieces of poisoned vegetation and get a fatal dose of arsenic.

This treatment is, of course, advisable only where the value of the proposed crop warrants the necessary expense.

Under the head of "Remedies" Mr. Cooley says:

To protect plants grown from seeds as well as transplanted crops a poisoned bran mash bait may be used. Thoroughly mix dry bran with enough paris green to give it a distinct though not deep greenish color, or four ounces to ten pounds of bran, then add water enough to make it wet, but not sloppy. A little cheap molasses is often added because of the belief that the bait is thereby made more palatable. A small quantity of this bait is then placed in a little pile at the base of each plant or hill of plants to be protected. This remedy often works very satisfactorily, but is applicable only on a small scale. Such plants as cabbages and tomatoes before setting may be wrapped with a piece of paper at the point where they are most liable to be gnawed by the cutworms.

When the caterpillars are feeding in fairly dense vegetation they may be killed by spraying. One pound of paris green to fifty gallons of water should be used. In large fields of young grain little can be done except to employ such measures as are intended to prevent the migration of the caterpillars.

Gates, Painted and Unpainted.

The question as to whether a gate shall be painted or left rough is a matter which must be decided by the individual, but it is to be feared that in nine cases out of ten the only time a great many of the gates on the farm have a coat of paint is before they are hung, and a gate that has been unpainted for years is quite as unsightly. If not more so, as a well worn rough gate. In addition to this, it is worth remembering that a rough gate is much less liable to crack and let in the wet than one which has been painted and then allowed to remain for years without being touched with paint.—American Cultivator.

Poles For Climbing Plants.

Poles for climbing plants should always be set before the plants are transplanted or the seeds put in the ground, because the thrusting of the pole in the ground is apt to destroy some of the roots.

Multiplication of Weeds.

To give some idea of how weeds multiply it may be stated that a single plant of pepper grass will produce 18,000 seeds; dandelion, 12,000; shepherd's purse, 37,000; wheat thief, 7,000; common thistle, 65,000; camomile, 10,000; ragweed, 5,000; purslane, 375,000; plantain, 47,000, and burdock, 43,000. The importance of not allowing a single weed to produce seed cannot be urged too frequently. A single hour's work in destroying weeds may save weeks of labor next season.

THE ARMY CUTWORM.

Measures to Be Taken to Prevent or Destroy This Insect Pest.

According to R. A. Cooley, state entomologist of Montana, the army cutworm, which has proved so serious a pest in some parts of the country, should be fought as follows:

Under the head of "Prevention" Mr. Cooley says:

Since the moths are out and laying their eggs in the latter part of August and in September it is of much importance that fallow grain lands be kept as free of weeds and volunteer grain as possible in order that the moths may be induced to lay their eggs elsewhere, for they will not deposit eggs in the soil of a cleanly kept field. Likewise it is desirable to keep the borders of the fields free of inviting vegetation. Suspected fields intended for planting in sugar beets, cabbages and similar crops should be tested in the spring

Protect Yourself!
AT SODA FOUNTAINS OR ELSEWHERE
Get the
Original and Genuine
HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
"Others are Imitations"
The Food Drink for All Ages
RICH MILK, MALT GRAIN EXTRACT, IN POWDER
Not in any Milk Trust
Insist on "HORLICK'S"
Take a package home

before planting by the use of a few bait plants or some fresh vegetation scattered about over the bare soil to discover whether or not it is safe to plant out the crop. After a day or two if the worms are present they will be found to have eaten the bait plants or will be in hiding near the scattered fresh vegetation.

If the worms are found to be present and abundant enough to threaten the proposed crop it is well to scatter poisoned vegetation on the field. Alfalfa or other fresh vegetation may be selected for this purpose. It should be cut and dipped into a barrel containing paris green and water in the proportion of one pound to fifty gallons or

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